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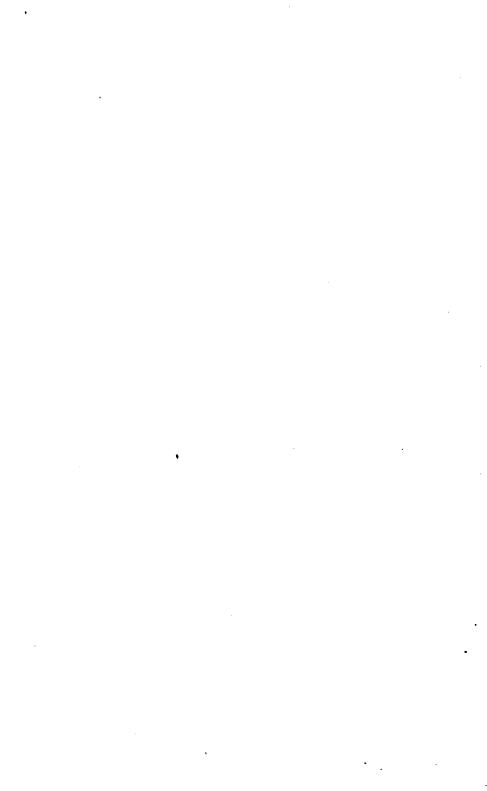
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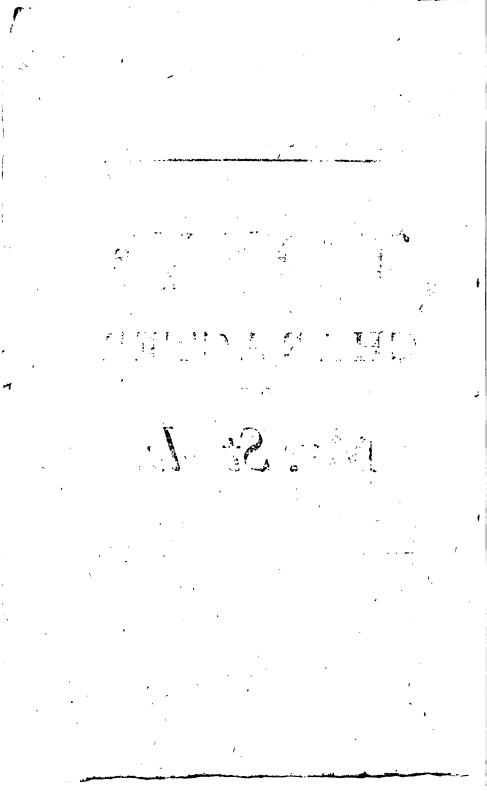
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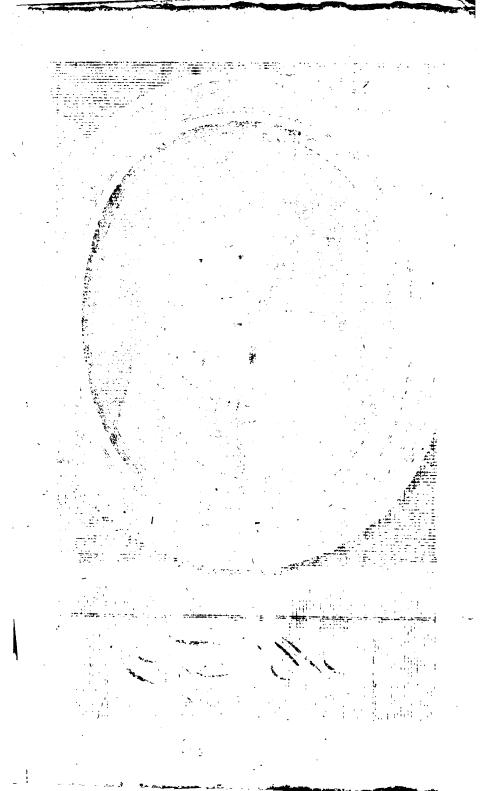


TOBY'S CHARACTER

Mr. St--le.

9. 16. Nov. 25. 1713







THE

CHARACTER

O F

Richard St_le, Efq;

With some

REMARKS.

By T O B Y, Abel's Kinsman;

OR,

According to Mr. Calamy, A. F. & N.

I N

A LETTER to his GODFATHER.

The Second Edition corrected.

Bella inter Geminos plusquam civilia Fratres. Epigr.

LONDON,
Printed for J. Morphew near Stationer's-Hall, 1713.
Price 6 d.

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By TOB Teller's Engineer:

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OXFORD LIDITARY



T HE.

CHARACTER

Richard St-le, Esq;

i didam na tronos judnos. Sam judad ivo de diakorea. Sam juga ar

HAVE sent you the late Person.

mances of Mr. Sr-le, who, in my
Opinion, has, after all the sale Glosses
that have been put upon him, drawn his
own Picture to the Life, and given us a
better Skench of his Mind, than ever we
had of his sport Face. You will excuse
the sir, if I interrupt you a little in
making my Observations upon One who
has so freely made his Observations upon

B

his Queen and Government: It will be no Injury, I am perswaded, to the Examiner to borrow him a little while, upon Promise of returning him Sate, as Children do their Play Things, when their Mirth is over, and they have done with them; and I cannor, I must confess, but Promise my self a little Merriment, and in Imitation of the Laudable Custom of our Countrymen at Heckley, shall endeavour, after Bruin has been sufficiently Baited in another Manner, to give the Company the Diversion of the Whiel-Barrow.

All that Mr. Stile contends for at prefent is to be thought the Politician of the Company, and, the' an Infant, and a Pigmy in his Profession, to deal with Statesmen of a Gigantick Stature, and surpassing his Upholsterer in Argument; and he has behaved himself with such mighty Prowess in his first Encounters, that it is suspected he writes by the Birection of Mr. Ridpath, and that his Shield and his Sword are the Gift of tome famous Accromancer, and equal in Virtue to Mambrino's Helmet. I would desire you, six, to take Notice, I say, it is suspected only, he writes by the Assistance of Mr. Bedpath, fince I would by no Means offer that Gentleman an Injury, now he is dead and gone, who perhaps, if he was alive,

would be unwilling to be concerned with Mr. St-le. If the Jay borrowed a Feather from the Peacock, another from the Bullfinch, and another from the Magpye, it is no Argument that Dick is made up of borrowed Colours; that he borrowed his Humour of Eftcourt, his Criticism of Addison, his Poetry of Pope, or his Politicks of Ridputh; and that his Qualifications, as a Man of Sense, like Mr. Th-mpson's, as a Member of Parliament, lie in thirteen Parishes.

It may be disputed perhaps, whether the Fift or Scotch Rogue has passed the most Editions, or who has the best Claim to Preferment, since the same Vein of Knavery is the Subject of them both. Affinity of Sense is no Argument that they are both concern'd in Writing the fame l'iece, or that the Englishman is Equivocally generated by the Copulation of the Scotch and Irish, and like a Mule, inherits an equal Share of the Virtues of each of its Progenitors. Two Persons of different Nations and the same Principle, may sometimes Jump in their Idea's of Men and Things, but it is a wrong Inference to. suppose, that none but a Scotchman would give the Flying Post the Character of Honeff as if standing in the Pillory was no Tolt of his Integrity with an Irib. Evidence: Wife Men are always cautions of the Character of those, who have cold the Pashs of Honour and Virtue before them, who have teen confpicuous in those Preferments they are folicitous so aftend.

I have fept you the best Information of the Reasons of the Conduct of our Wolfart, and have endeavoured to Solve all the Phoenomentinos his turning Politic cian; and if, in giving you the History of his late Proceedings, I should say something that many Occasion him to call me Grandely Rosacci brigayout, or give mis anymather Appellation, alterpred records Mouthoof a Poblish Reformer, if he falls ional Passion with any Man of Quality, instead of recurring the an Answer, you must not say he is Rude of Angry, or giving ill Language, won must approve of his Behaviour and his Management; it is the Method lately of Political Conprovery, and an admirable Affifice of evading an Aznagonith A Man, of lare Years, is thought as much a Conquerer, when he tuns out of the Field and cleapes, ast if the kills this Adversity tipen the Not be a state of

Mr. Samle, Sin, having lately had a Welob Estate Meth him by his Wife's, Mother

Mother, began to look upon himself as a considerable Person in Land, as well as Sense, as is Natural for those, who have been Indigent and Necessitous all their Lives. He was told by the Minor Poets, his Companions at Button's. That a Man of his Sense must undoubtedly advance himself by being in the Senate, and that he knew the World, as Dick himself infinuates in his Treatise upon Demolition, as well as any, Man in England, and had'. all the Qualifications requilite, for a Minister of State. There was no great Occasion to press him to any Thing of this Nature: He embraced it with all the Eagernels imaginable, but offered at first a fort of Nolo Episcopari, that it might go down the more plausibly. He confidered wisely, that his Wit and Credit began to run very low, that the Chief of his Assistants had deserted him, that C. Lilly had larely refused to lend him Halt a Crown, Jacob dun'd him more than was confiftent with good Manners, and if he got into the House he could not be Arrested. What feduced him more, than all these Considerations, was a Pension from the Party, double the Income of the Stamp-Office at Present, and in Hand, for Speaking in the House; and he has amasfed together a Multitude of fat Speeches, which

which he Defigns to get Extempore for that Purpose. He is at this Time so elated, I am told, that he has already promised several Places under him, when he is Secretary or Lord Treasarer. Mr. Batton is an Auditor of the Exthequer, and Mr. Bat. Pigeon in the Room of SirClement, Master of the Ceremonies. He has declared publickly, he does not question overturning the Ministry, and doing that before the first Sessions of Parliament is over, which my Lord When and Sense have been foiled at, for Three Years together.

I need not tell you, Sir, how exulted he feem'd at Stockbridge, and after what Manner he address'd the Bailiff and his Brethren. There was nothing there to perplex him. but the Payment of a 300 l. Bond, which lessened the Sum he carried down, and which an odd Dog of a Creditor had Intimation of, and took this Opportunity to recover. But, Alas! Alas! We may date the Ruin of the Man, and the Loss of his Intellects from this Juncture; as foon as he came to Town the Political Cacoethes began to break out upon him with greater Violence, because it had been suppressed, and He, who had lived so long upon the Lucubrations of others, was refolved at last to do Something. Mr. John Snow has fince rereceived such Marks of his Favour and Esteem, that he has appealed to him in the Dispute betwixt Himself and his Prince, Whether it was expedient to demolish Dunkirk or not, and has chosen Himself and the Bailiff of a petry Corporation to be Directors of Her Majesty. To convince his Electors he can write, he has Dedicated a Book to their Bailiff, and for their Civility in attempting to choose him, has inflicted the Punishment of Reading it, upon the Corporation.

There is no Occasion at this Time to animadvert on the Argument of his Lerter, so well refuted by the Demolition it felf, and as the Cale stood then, the whole Dispute was frivolous and of no Importance. The Person of Monsieur Tugghe was obscure, if not feign'th, his Memorial inconfiderable, if not written by Mr. St.-le, Her Majesty stedfast in her Resolution to demolish the Town and Harbour, and Her Ministry declaring it; but all this was not enough for our Champion's Satisfaction; he had promised to oblige Mr. Snow with some Diversion. at hisown Expence, and like the renowned -Le Mancha; fingles out a Windmil to encounter. Dreadful and bloody was the Battle on both Sides, and that in folent Burgher of a Foreign Corporation deserved to be chastised for

for affronting. Her Majerty, when none but a Senator or a Subject who is not acaountable to his Queen, ought to be allowed that Liberty.

I know not I must confess, by what Means he will evade the Charge of Infa-Lence and Grainade; he dught undoubtedly to have been very certain, that Her Majesty was resolv'd never to demolish Dunkirk, that the Sieur Tagghe's Memorial was wrote by the Direction of the Ministry, and that Her Majesty had no Reason for deferring the Demolition: This would have been proper, I say, for him to have enquired, and when he had been afcerstained of these Things, is he had given his Opinion of the Impersance of Demolishing ohat Place, with Modesty and Sabmiffion as a private Author, he ought not so have told the Queen, that the Representative Body of the whole Nation impediately es petted it, when he had no Competion from them. If he was infolent and ungrateful to Her Majesty under the Name of Mr. Ironfule, he ought not to father his Spurious Brats, or his Libels, upon the Narion or Parliament, and however, sparwountable he may think himfolf, he may have an Opportunity to repent at.

But

But he Remembersals certain Person, who wished the Neiths of all. Mankind confolidated in One, what he might the more commodiously demblish the whole Species at Once, and Endeavours, in Imitation of this green Hazingle, to cut off the Constitution of Great Britain at a Blow.

A Man of fuch Charity and Publish Spires is Heroitally Hlustrious: Our Ancestors of Forcy One brought on the Civil War by the lame Strategem of setting the King and Parliament; at Variance.

have densityou. That the Examiner has Answered all his Relations, if they can be called so, beyond the Possibility of a Reply; but our New Possibility of a Reply; and himsfelf better than to take an Amfwer, has Recourse to another Schatzgem; and instead of Replying one Word to the Examiner, without any Sense of handsome Language, or good Manners, falls a throwing Dirt, and abusing the unblemished Character of a Minister of State, by whose Interest alone, he has been continued Three Years in the Stamp Office.

This, Sir, is that Gentleman of Merit! that Hero of good Sense! that Man of Charity and Publick Spirit! that Censor of Great Britain! that Venerable Nestor!

O. Ye Literati of Button's Coffee-House! Ye Ladies of St. James's! Ye Milliners of the Exchange! Ye Upholsterers of the City! Ye Stock-Jobbers of Jonathan's! Ye Neighbours of Sir Roger, and Ye Family of the Lizards! Behold the Patron of Learning! the Encourager of Arts and Sciences! the Dispenser of Morality and Philosophy! the Demolisher of Tuckers and Hoop'd-Petticoats! the Ferror of Politicians! and the Debellator of News-Writers! dwindled on a sudden into an Author below the Character of Dunton! below the Politicks of Ridpath! Ingratefully infulting his Queen, and committing Petry-Larceny upon the Reputation of a Great Man! See the Man who talked like an Oracle, who had all the Gay, the Delicate, the Humorous, at his Command, calling Names, and daubing his Style with the Language of a Scaving ger!

O Tempora! O Mores! More Phlebotomy and fresh Straw.

For

For the Man in the Moon drinks Claret, Eats Powder'd Beef, Turnip, and Carros.

Is this that Richard St-le Esq; who published the Tatlers and Spectators, who was believed to be one of the most Accomplished Gentlemen in the World! It is impossible! 'Tis some Impostor, some Enemy to that Gentleman, some savage Miscreant, who had his Birth and Education in a Place more Barbarous than Catricksfergus.

Man of Parts, he is strangely degenerated, and has undergone a greater Alteration on a sudden, than any in Ovid's Metamorphosis, though the sollowing Account in my Opinion, may be as properly applied to Apollo and Mr. Ironside, as to the Person spoken of by that Author, which, for the Benefit of the City Politicians, I shall leave in the Original.

Nec Delius Aures

Humanam Stolidas patitur retinore figuram,
Sed trabit in spatium; villisq, Albentibus
Implet;
Industurg, Aures leute Gradientis Afelli.
Ovid.

Our

Our Author has given his Reputation fuch a Stab, that I can scarcely think but he is in some Measure guilty of self Murder, and as Dead as Dr. Patridge; or any other Person be killed formerly. Is the Coroners Inquest was to examine himsethe Welch Ettate would in all Probability be in Danger, was in not for the Saluv of Non Compat., It is a miserable Confider. ration when a Man exposes his Midials and: Integricy: to :Sela, writin :he Lecihis: Wit by the Day, and Jades and Hackneys down his Genius to supply his Luxury. I should have thought Mr. Stable might have had the fixtimple of his Friend defore his Reces, whendred the Reputations being) Anishor of the Difference till, by invo or threeworthickers Afger Glaps, he prombil himfelf istantale of counting it: of cauce

But we dught to have another Opinion of our industries of Bristey if we deflect on what the tells us in his Important, that an Honest, tho' a Mean Man, gives Her Majesty to understand. That the British Nation appeals the immediate Demokration of Dunkinks Expects it, says he, from the Duty they owe their Queen, from their Care of the Profession of Her Sacred Life, His Crown and Dignity, from the Honour and Integrity of Her Councils, from the glorious Ad-

Advancages of Her Arms, from the Paith and Sincerety of Her Treaties, from the Veneration and Regard due to Her from his Mast Christeam Majesty, and from the Duty they one showfelves and their Posterity; and is this Infolunce and Ingratitude? If we had Leifire to examine this Construction, it would open to us a Field of Incongruity, but I Mall rather give you the true Realons of the Expectations of himself and his Party. abstracted from the falls Meanings the has put upon them. The Rarry than, expects it from a particular Care of the Dutch Trade, and from an Approhabsion that England should be too powerful, from the Duty they owe the Duteb and their Posterity, from an Endeavour so blacken and asperse the Peace, from a Jealoufy that the profest Ministey and in the Interest of the Church, from an Uneasiness they are under because as Har Maisty's Administration nave from the Defire of feeing her Succession, upon the Throne, and is this Insatence and Lagranged Le

You may imagine Son perhaps. I wrong the Demolither in my Inserpretation of this Passage, especially if we consider him as one who professes, that the Highest Pleasure of an human Soul consists in Therity. As to laying aside, says be, shafe assumant Vients

Views, by which the mistaken World are attaated, a Man of liberal Education, can easily surmount those low Considerations; and when be considers himself from the Moment he was born into this World as an Immortal, the a changeable Being; he will form his Interests and Prospects accordingly, and not make Prowision for Eternity with perishable Things. When a Man has planted such a Sontiment as this, for the Rule of his Conduct, the Pursuits of Avarice and Ambition will be as contemptible as the Sports of Children, and there can be no Honours, no Riches, no Pleasures which can possibly come in Competition with the Satisfultions of an enlarged and Pablick Spirit.

Was Mr. St-le the Person he hore would represent himself: I would allege the Sense he puts upon his own Woods. This is such a Gist of Virtue and Philosophy, which a Man of Liberal Education, can hardly ever arrive to, how easily soever he may surmount those low Cansidarations, and is never perhaps to be found in any Person, much less in one, who bestows it upon himself. I wish indeed, I would find any one who would give him this Character; I have hunted every where, I have convers'd with his Companions and Creditors, with his Friends and

end Enemies, and, I must confess, I never yet met the Man, who had so good an Opinion of his Veracity, as to believe him in Trisles and Matters of the least Im-

portance.

You may blame me perhaps, for reminding Our Author of his Debts, and I should justly think my self blameable. were they not the Effects of his Luxury, his Vanity and Ambition, and not of Accident or Misfortune. I could easily excuse and pity a Man for being poor, but not when he labours by his Vices to undo himself. Not when he endeavours to make a Figure, or become a Senator at the Expence of his Creditors. Some Civilians look upon such Chymists, who are Searchers only of the Philosopher's Stone, as unfit to be tolerated in any Community, because they reduce not only themselves and Families to Beggary, but several other, People; and certainly Spendthrifts and Projectors of any Sort, are equally pernicious, and are so far from having any Spice of Publish Spirit, so much boasted of by some, that they are useless. Members, to the Government they live under, and a Nusance to the Publick. Where is the Publick Spirit of fuch a Man who will be bribed to recommend a Barber, a Buffoon, er a Perfamer to the World, to carry on TEE

Interigules, which a Man of Honour would blush so hear of, and to Pimp in Point? Where is his Charity and Benevolvent to Mankind, who is squandering away a handsome Competency among thoushow timate, who is running into every Body's Debt, and Paying Nobody? Where is his Disinterest who votes for more than double an Equivalent of the Stamp-Office. Are the Pursuits of Avarice and Ambition contemptible to such an one? And is this laying aside the common Views by which the missalen World are actuated?

Pardon me, Sw, however merry I have been, I can contain no longer: Publick Spirit, Charity, Benevelence to Mankind, and Difimerest, and Virtues known to our Mashroom Patriot by Name only, and it raises the Contempt and Indignation of every honest Man, to hear a Person of the vilest Principles, and the most mercenary Hireling, who ever profilenced his Pen in the Defence of any Faction, giving himself such and this of Sandiny and Virtue? A. Man of fuch a Publish and enlarged Spirit, is as well quablied as any Judas of them all, to betray his Priend, his Benefactress or his Sovereign, if you bait with a Bribe confiderable enough to reach his Confeience: And he may very well be careles what Idea's

Idea's are affixed to the Letters of his Name, when it is impossible for the worst to Sully him.

I have dwelt the longer, Sir, upon Mr. St-le's Character, because it seems to be the main Argument at present; Dunkirk is now Demolishing, and the Importance of no Consideration; and I beg leave only to make a Remark or Two upon the Englishman, which may serve to consirm what I have already hinted.

He assumes at first, the Name of an Englishman in a Burlesque Manner, as if the Character and Charge of a Man of Experience and a Patriot was Matter of Comedy and Ridicule. It may indeed, Sir, as he manages it, but mechinks, every Englishman ought to have understood himself and his Country better, than to Abuse the Only Man, who, if any One deserves that Title, has proved himself more an Englishman, than any Minister, who has went before him. We all of us, Sir, are sensible of the happy Influence of his Counsel, who has referred our Constitution out of fuch Hands, as engroffed the Monarchy to themselves, and plundered its Revenue, as exposed the Wealth of our Nation to the

the Depredations of Foreigners, and the Scorn and Derision of it's Confederates.

But these Incongruities are pardonable, if we consider him as a Frenchman, a Dutchman, lately Naturalized, or an Acquaintance of Mr. St--le's; and he may be allowed to publish a Lower from himself to a certain Peer, complaining of his Footman, and calling him such Names he learned formerly in Footmens Company. Neither is it at all furprizing, he should fancy it Incompatible with the Character of a Statesmen, to Laugh or Whisper, or Writhe his Head, or that My Lords Footman appeared the worst Man that ever had the Education of a Gentleman. I refer you, Sir, to the Englishman at large, and befeech you to read with Attention, and not throw it afide before you have read it over.

Mr. St--le, in short, has neither an Head, nor a Style, for Politicks; there is no one Political Englishman but contains either some notorious Blunder in his Notions or his Language; and he seems himself so well aware of this, that he is already run from his Purpose. I should be glad to find any Signs of Conversion in him; and I could wish he would solve

low the Example of Midas, who after the Transformation of his Ears, was afbamed, and endeavoured to cover his Ignominy from the World.

If I might Advise him, I should think it his best Way to retire into Wales, and 'Live upon his Estate; for by these Means he may keep his Circumstances within Bounds; and when his Head is Cool and Purged of his Politicks, he may now and then revisit and divert the Town, by publishing the Works of his Friends, and retreive the little Reputation he had gained by them. Whatever Hopes the Party may have given him, or, whatever Promises they have made, he may depend upon it they will never answer. He will prove their Cally and their Tool, and ruined in the End; and if he persists in his Purpose, I dare engage, if I can be fure of any Thing in Futurity, that I shall live to see him in Jayl, or under the Hands of Longbottom, in Bedlam; and his Works exposed in that Neighbourhood for Years together to the Inclemency of the Seafons. I know not, I must confels, whether his Misfortunes will deferve our Pity. Such a Fate will be the Genuine Product of his Indifcretion and Ill Principles, and his Stupidity a Curfe upon Ingratitude.

Nei-

Neither Mr. Baker, Mrs. Baldwin or any other English Publisher, ever obtained so great a Character, as the Person we have been speaking of, or received more Encouragement from People of Condition; And it would have been as much a Crime, but a little Time fince, to have spoke against him, as now it is to speak for him. Some Historians have obferved, That Alexander was as Fortunate in his Death, as in any Action of his Life; he died foon after he had fubdued the World, nor lived to Hazard the Glory he had gained in any Rebellion, that might have been formed against him. How Happy had it been for our Politi-cian had be died in such a Manner; had he followed his Friend Sir Roger, foon after he published his Death, and left no Guardians, no Englishmen, behind him, as the Monuments of his Ignorance and Indifcretion.

I have subjoyned, Sir, a sew Pararagraphs, by Way of Poliscript, from those Papers, that you may make a Judgment of his Style: I will engage there is Scarce any of his Compositions, out of which I cannot pick some Sentences of salse Grammar or Inconsistence. How Honourable soever, or Praise worthy the Ancients thought it to die for their Country, I never knew a Man was obliged to talk Nonfense in Defence of it. Abusive Language and Fustian are as unfair in Controverly, as poisoned Arrows or chewed Bullets in a Bartle; and he deserves indeed to be thought an Englishman, who is ignorant of the English Language! Indolence, Attitude, Publick Spirit, Liberal Education and Benevolence, with a thousand other Expressions, are Cant and Nonsense when applyed too often, and upon all Occasions; and it is supposed, a certain Scribler can no more write without these Words, than a certain B-shop can Preach when his Hands are tied behind him.

I see, Sir, in the Advertisements, that Mr. St-le is about to publish by Subscription, a Treatise justifying the Revolution, and in Favour of the Hanover Succession. I could wish his Subscribers would weigh the Consequence of such an Undertaking, or the Government suppress it. I know no greater Injury, that can be done to that Illustrious House, than by employing such a Pen in their Service: And it may be accounted the peculiar Happiness of Her Majesty and the present Ministry, that Mr. St-le has been hired to write against them. A Marr who

who is so good a Lawjer, and knows the Constitution of Great Britain so very well, as to tell us, that as a Member, and in the House, he is accountable to no Man, but the greatest Man in England is accountable to him, cannot chuse but descant very prettily upon Subjects as require all the Nicery of the Common and Civil Law.

I Beg your Pardon, Sir, for detaining you so long: The World perhaps will expect, that after I have faid so much of my Antagonist, I should say Something of my felf, and as I am neither ashamed of my Name or my Face, I shall oblige them with my Picture, as my Brother has done before me. I have the Honour, you know, to be a Member with him of the fame Society of Short Faces, and we differ very little in the Lineaments of our Visage, notwithstanding we disagree in our Opinions. My Pen, P thank God, has never yet been employed? in the Defence of Fattion, or to infult my Queen, and when ever it is, I destre to have as ill a Character as the Au thor of the Importance. As to my Abilities, however mean, I dare engage to write upon any Subject with my Celebrated Brother, upon this Condition, that

we may be turned into a Room by our felves, with Pen, Ink and Paper, without Books, or the Affistance of Mr. Ridpath on the one Side, or, my Unckle Abel on the other,

I am,

SIR, &c.

Тову.

Will's Coffee-House, Oct. 27th.

POSTSCRIPT.

Importance, Pag. 21.

Onsieur Tugghe supposes us to a most notorious Degree ignorant of common Geography, when he asserts, That Dunkirk is the only Port from Ostend Westward by which Commodities can be brought into the Provinces of the Austrian Low Countries, and Germany. There runs from Calais a Navigable River to Graveling, the River of Graveling runs to St. Omer, from the East Side of this River runs two Canals, one through

Bourboary to Dunkirk, the other directly to Wingsberg. There is a Canal, &c.

REMARK.

These Observations, as Mr. St-le infinuates, are fomething above common Geography, communicated, if the Truth was known, by the very Man who has discovered the Longitude, and are a Confirmation of the English Adage, That the farthest Way about is the nearest Way Home. My good Friend, Mr. Tonson, was arguing in this Manner the other Day at his Shop, when I rold him I could not get through Temple-Bar into Fleetstreet because the Gate was shut; it would be well, fays he, if that Way was always stopped, there is a shorter Cut for all Passengers: For, there runs from the Strand. a Street called Katherine-street, and at the End of that Street is another which ruhsto Drury-lane, and at the End of Drury-lane are two Ways, one by St. Giles's Church on the Left, and the other down Holbourn on the Right, a little below the Black-Swan in Holbourn you turn down Fetter-lane which leads you directly into Fleet-street.

Importance, Pag. 32.

When fuch was our Case, and such is our Case, Men lately preferred, and grown

grown too delicate, would have Men of Liberal Education, that know the World, as well as themselves, asraid for sear of offending them in their new Cloaths, to speak when they think their Queen and Country is ill treated.

REMARK.

This Sentence is fcarcely intelligible without enquiring what a Man of Liberal Education is. Now a Man of Liberal Education, according to Mr. St-le's Acceptation of that Word, is, one of mean Parentage, who was bred at School till he could almost construe Latin, and has fince improved himself in the Knowledge of the World, by Riding in the Guards, by Conversing with Porters, Carmen, Foot Soldiers, Players, Bullies, Bawds, Pimps, and Whores of all Sorts and Sizes: Who has been Arrested for the Maintenance of his Bastards, and afterwards printed a Proposal that the Publick should take Care of them. One who has no Invention, no Judgment, no Style, no Politicks, no Gratitude, and no Honesty. frort, a Man of Liberal Education is One, who, after he knows he is all This, has the Impudence to fay, That as to his Morals, if there was any Thing very flagrant, be has Friends enough in Town who would oblige the World with them. It is Observable.

vable. Notwithstanding Dr. W-k-r so often Flogged our Author, when hewas at School for false Grammar, he continues to affront Lilly almost in every Word, viz. Men of Liberal Education that knows .- His Queen and Country is ill treated ____ If there is any Thing very flagrant, oblige the World with them. This is also a Characteristic of a Man of Liberal Education...

Englishman, Numb. III.

'The King of England is no other than a very good Man wested with all the Oppartunities, and tied down by the most Solemn Oath to be such, in the most eminent Manner that all the Power that ought to attend human Nature can enable. him. Com & Rose ats

Alchie REMARK. crabbe the Tho' the Interpretation of this Paragraph may be plain to the Present Age. yet least Mr. St-de, who, I am sune, defigns his Works shall be delivered down. to Posterity, should hereaster be missinderstood, it may not be unnecessary to give. them to understand, that this Phraseology is adapted to the peculiar Way of Thinking, of the finest Wits amongst us, and may, sometimes be understood in quite a different Acceptation from what the Words import, and is sometimes of no Signification

tion at all, but intended as a Bite upon the Reader. I have no Leisure at present to describe what a Sort of Creature a Man is, who is vested with Opportunities, or the Essence of that Power which ought to attend human Nature in the most eminent Manner. It is fufficient that our Author has a Meaning in these Words, but affects a Mysterious Way of Speaking like the Oracles of Old, in Order to preserve the Majesty of his Idea's from the Prophanation of the Vulgar; and it is a thousand Pities that such an admirable Talent at Riddles and Enigma's should be thrown away to no Purpose, which might prove of most prodigious Emolument, could Mr. St--le reconcile himself to Dr. Partridge, and obtain the Liberty of publishing them as an Appendix to his Almanack.

Englishman, Numb. V.

The Earth we see is visited all around, in some Parts of the World Men are feized with a Contagion of their Bodies, in others with the Infatuation of their Minds. This is a plain Observation, and grows into the Common Sense of Mankind; and this feasonable Querist will find to his Confusion, that this glorious Spot of Liberty will no more be imposed upon by general Suggestions and Insinua-

tions against it's true Welfare and Interest

'It is come to that, that People must prove what they say, if they would be believed.

REMARK

How happy is Mr. St.-le in his Transitions! Connexion has been believed a necessary Ingredient of good Writing, but he has shewn a new Way, and how to arrive to be an Author without Coherence. In the Beginning of the Passages before us, he gives us a Sketch of the Terrible, then he defeends to consider the Laws of Vegetation, and shews how a plain Observation grows into the Common Sense of Mankind; and from both these Considerations together, very fairly-concludes, that a glorious Spot of Liberty can never be imposed upon by Suggestions against-it's true Interest, and after this, clinches the Sense of the whole, by telling us of an Hardship put upon the Writers of this Age: It is come to that, fays he, That People must prove what they Jay, if they would be velieved. These Mr. St--le may call New Conceptions very properly: Every Rustic can draw Consequences, and make what the Logicians call a Natural Syllogism; but none but so refined a Reasoner and a Critick can hit the Unintelligible. Had the Examiner talked in this Manner, he might have been justly faid to go on in a serene Exuberance of something neither Good nor Bad. A Min, fays Mr. St-le of that Author, may go on in Writing such Stuff as this to his Life's End, without ever troubling himself for any new Conception, or putting the Imagination or Judgment to the least Labour. There will be no Danger of his wanting Store of Absurdities, and I allow he can Dress them up in tolerable Language, and with a seeming Coherence.

Englisoman, Numb. V.

And All, as one Man, will joyn in a common Indignation against All, who would perplex our Obedience.

REMARK.

Whatever Contradiction there is, as some suppose, in All joining against All, our Author has good Authority for what he says, and considering he means well, I think my self obliged to defend him in this Particular. How All joyning in a common Indignation, will be construed, I cannot well determine, but certainly it may be proved in spite of Euclid or Sir Isaac, That every Thing consists of two Alls, that these Alls are capable of being Divided and Subdivided into as many Alls as you please, and so in Insintum. The sollowing Lines may serve for an Illustration of this Matter.

Three

Three Children stiding on the Ice Upon a Summers Day, As it fell out they All fell in, The Rest they run away.

Tho' this polite Author does not directly fay, there are two Alls, yet he implies as much; for I would ask any reasonable Man what can be understood, by the Rest they ran away, but the other All we have been speaking of. I have considered Mr. St--le in this View, that the World should not think I have so Malice against him, but that I can Exhibit the Beauties, as well as Quarrel with the Faults of his Compositions; and I hope for the Future, for his own Sake, and to avoid an uncorrect Way of Writing, he will not value himself upon his hasty Productions, because he can write a Paper in a Passion, and rejoyn upon the Examiner in less than a Day's Time; but that the Admonition of his Friend Sir Marmaduke to his Coachman will be his constant Rule, John, Remember I am never in Haste.

Advertisement.

In a Letter I have receiv'd from Mr. Longbottom, That Gentleman informs me, that he is making a Curious Collection of all

